11.

A MOST EXCELLENT

Eloquent Speech,

MADE, NOT BY

An *Irreligious*, *Rebellious*, *Improbous*, *Impious*, *Seditious*, *Peſtiferous*, *Pernicious*, *Factious*, *Flagitious*, *Vicious*, *Vafritious*, *Miſchievous*, *Malicious*, *Mutinous*, *Luxurious*, *Letcherous*, &c.

NOBLE PEER;

BUT BY

A moſt Noble and Wiſe, Pious and Vertuous

EMPEROR, (*VIZ.*)

Alexander Severus,

To the *Common People* of *ROME*, Aſſembled before him in *POMPEY*'S THEATRE.

With the CAUSES, as likewiſe the EFFECTS thereof, which were an Humble and Real Cordial Verbal *ADDRESS*, to His Imperial Majeſty, of all their *Lives* and *Fortunes*; Being a Rare Pattern of *Pagan* Piety and *Obedience*.

Made Engliſh out of the Greek.

With a few *Quinteſſential Queries* and *Remarques* thereupon. Calculated for the Meridian of the Famous City of *LONDON*, but may prove of ſingular Service and Infallible Uſe to all the *Atheiſtical*, *Diſſenting*, *Diſloyal*, and *Phanatical* Subjects of His Sacred Majeſty of *Great-Brittain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, &c. without the leaſt Preceptible Error or Miſtake in the World.

Diviſum Imperium cum Jove Ceſar *habet.* Virgil.

Principilus ſummum rerum Arbitrium Dij dederunt; ſubditis obſequij Gloria vero relicta eſt. Tacit. 4. Annal.

Printed for *W. Davis*, in *Amen-Corner*,
M. DC. LXXXIII.

A moſt Excellent *and* Eloquent ORATION, *&c.*

BEfore I come to this Incomparable Speech it ſelf, you are to be acquainted with ſomething concerning the Cauſe thereof, according to promiſe, which in ſhort was this following.

This good Emperor one day looking out at his Palace Window, chanc'd to ſee certain *Gentlemen* Exerciſing themſelves in Wreſtling, Running, Leaping, *&c.* To whom there happen'd to come a certain number of *Common People*; who, without any ſign of Reverence or Reſpect, or ſo much as ſaying by your leave, intruded themſelves into the *Gentlemens* Society; and Malapertly undertook with arrogant and preſumptious ſawcy Language, to contend with them about thoſe their Recreations; Now the *Gentlemen* being therewith offended, bad them be content with their own Degree and Stations, and go and aſſociate themſelves with their Companions and Equals. But theſe *Commoners* taking this Reproof as a grand Affront; with ſturdy ſtubborn Countenances, proudly made this Reply; *viz.* That every one of them was able to live, and had more ſtore and plenty wherewith

The cauſe of this Speech.

to follow their Pleaſures than the beſt of themſelves. Inſomuch, as if the Emperor's Guards had not interven'd in ſeaſon, the *Commons* had fought with the *Gentlemen*, and, in all propability, had worſted them, being more by far in number than they.

Now the Emperor viewing theſe paſſages, was perceiv'd to be put into ſuch a paſſion thereby, as was obſerv'd never to have been ſeen in him, during all his paſt life-time; and thereupon caus'd the ſaid *Common People* to be ſecur'd, every Man of them, and ſtrictly commanded, that not any thing that had paſſed ſhould be taken notice of in the leaſt, until his farther Will and Pleaſure were made known concerning the ſame: And immediately thereupon ſends for the Governour of the City and *Tribunes*, and commands them to ſend their Officers, to Summon *all* the Men *Commons* of *Rome*, to appear in *Pompey's* Theatre the 2*d*. day following; where the Emperor in his own Perſon would alſo be preſent, and declare unto them ſome things of very great Weight and Moment, concerning the moſt Important and Perillous Affairs of the State of the Weal-Public.

The Emperor's Commands were accordingly Executed; and an High Place Erected on purpoſe at the end of the Theatre, where the Emperor himſelf ſhould ſit in his Majeſty, that all the people might plainly behold and perfectly hear him.

Now

Now the Theatre was made in form of a Bow that hath a great Bend; and in all the round part thereof, were many Benches, one behind another, and over one another, (for it was narroweſt below, and upward grew larger and larger) and there ſat all the *Common People*; and at the ſtreight end, which was to the other part, as the String to the Bow, were the Seats for the Senators, and behind them ſat the *Gentlemen*. *A Deſcription of Pompey's Theatre.*

At the time appointed, the People being in the *Theatre* according as they were commanded, the Emperor came in Perſon, accompanied only with the Governour and *Tribunes*, leaving all his Guards at the *Theatre* Gate.

At his coming all the people roſe, and Saluted him with moſt joyful Acclamations; but he, good Man, contrary to his accuſtomed Cuſtome, paſſ'd by them with a diſpleaſed Countenance: whereat they were not a little amazed, and with hearts full of dutiful, loving dread, and general conſtant Silence, prepar'd their Ears to hear attentively what the Emperor would ſay; who, after he had long view'd them, with a Grave Countenance and full of Majeſty, ſpake to them as hereafter followeth.

The Emperor Alexander Severus's *Speech to the Common People of* Rome.

WE wot not how to begin to ſpeak unto you, for we know not by what Name we ſhall call you; for if you were our *Senators*, then we would call

call you Fathers; if you were *Gentlemen*, then would we call you our Friends; and if you were, as you ought to be, good *Commoners*, then would we call you our good *People* of *Rome*, as you know we were wont to do. But ſince *Election* hath not made you *Senators*, nor *Birth* made you *Gentlemen*, nor your Merits *good Commoners*, we be in no ſmall doubt what we ſhall call you; For ſhould we call you *Romans*, we fear leaſt *Romulus*, from whom proceeded that Name, (if he be Deify'd, as you ſuppoſe he is) being therewith offended, ſhould be avenged as well on us as on you, for abuſing his Glorious Name on ſuch *People*, which go about to diſſolve this Noble Empire, deſtroy this City which he firſt founded with his moſt excellent Proweſs and Wiſdom; and what worſe is, if any thing can be worſe, utterly to Extinguſh the moſt Honourable and Glorious Fame of this City and People thereof, which hath pierc'd the Clouds, flown over the high Mountains, paſs'd the perilous Seas and large Rivers, ran through the vaſt Deſarts and Wilderneſſes, and touch'd the farthermoſt Bounds of the World: We will therefore omit to call you by any Name, until we can find out a proper one, and according to your deſerts.

Perhaps at our coming, you beholding our Countenance towards you more ſtrange than it was formerly wont to be; you thought, I ſay, it may be, that we were moved by ſome private Diſpleaſure, for ſomething touching our particular Perſon; or that we were alter'd from our former Temperance to Tyranny, conceiving ſome Suſpicion of our Nature,

Nature, by the remembrance of that Monſter in Nature, our late Predeceſſor *Heliogabalus*, forasmuch as we both came from one Lineage, which I deny not: But truly if this be your phantaſie, we will ſoon acquit our ſelf thereof, and ſet all your minds at Liberty.

We will then ſay thus much to you; As touching our Perſon and Family, no Man by Words hath offended us; no Man hath taken any thing from us; no Man, that we know, hath gone about to betray us, or conſpire againſt us: Nor is there any other thing privately acted to our Detriment, that hath diſpleaſed us: And as for our accuſtomed Manners, which ſo well liked and contented you, we ſhall aſſure you we have not alter'd, neither intend we to alter them: For Tyranny, as we have ever had it in extream deteſtation; ſo do we now moſt fervently abominate and abhorr it. The Corrupt Nature of our Predeceſſor had never place in us. One Garden at one time brings forth deadly Poyſon, and wholeſome Medicine. We ſee that one Woman, which by one Man hath many Children, of them ſome be fair and perſonable; ſome Ill-favour'd and Deform'd; ſome be Ingenious, and apt to receive good Learning; others we ſee be Fools and dull-witted; one we ſee is Courageous and Hardy, another is a Daſtard and a Coward; this Child is gentle and inclin'd to vertue, that's fierce and full of Vice. Now this is no new thing, but in daily experience: and if this diverſity and varity then happens to be in one Garden, and in the Generation of one Father, and alſo of one Mother,

ther, then I hope we may well eſcape the cauſe of this Suſpicion. We and *Heliogabalus* had ſeveral Fathers and ſeveral Mothers, and they as different in their Conditions, as you your ſelves can bear witneſs; who have known and ſeen experienced the Chaſte living, Sanctity and Prudence of our Reverend Mother; and in what vertuous Diſcipline She hath nurtur'd us, and brought us up, unto the time that we were called to this Dignity by God; and this ought certainly to ſuffice, as well to perſuade you that not any thing concerning our ſelf, hath moved us to diſpleaſure towards you; as alſo to Exclude all ſuſpicion of Tyranny out of your minds: and now ſhall you know the real cauſe why we be at this time diſcontented with you.

Although we ſaid at the beginning that you went about to diſſolve this Empire, deſtroy this City, and extinguiſh the Glorious Fame thereof, which indeed is the cauſe of our diſpleaſure and heavineſs; yet in thoſe general Words, you perceive not I ſuppoſe, what we mean thereby: wherefore be attentive and take good heed, and you ſhall hear it more particularly declared unto you.

Romulus. After *Romulus* had Built this City, he, by his Divine Reaſon, conſidered, and, as I doubt not, in the time of the Building, Experience declared, That in a confuſed multitude of People, and they being of divers Wits and Conditions, if *Order* were wanting, there would be no perpetual Concord; but the People of neceſſity, would be compell'd,

pell'd, by continual variance and diſcord, either to abandon the City, and, dividing themſelves, to ſeek for ſundry places to inhabit in, or elſe, abiding there in continual Sedition, would ſhortly and eaſily be ſubdued or deſtroyed by their Neighbors dwelling about them: Wherefore he proceeding from a Gentile and Noble Houſe, excelling the reſidue of the people in Noble Courage and fineneſs of Wit, firſt deviſed and eſtabliſhed this Order; *viz.* That the Company which he had Aſſembled, as well of them which he had brought unto him, as of thoſe which he, out of divers parts, had allured with him, ſhould generally be called by the Name of *Romans*, for ever: and that of them ſhould be Three States or Degrees, every one of them neceſſary for the *Weal-Public* of his Noble City, in their ſundry Adminiſtrations, Stations, Duties, and Exerciſes.

For the firſt State he choſe, out of the whole Congregation, an hundred Men, Ancient in years; which, in Moderation of Living, Soberneſs of Manners, and ſharpneſs of Wit, were the principall Perſonages of all that number. Of theſe he Eſtabliſhed a Council, whereby the Affairs of the City and the Appendices thereof ſhould be Ruled and Miniſtred; and theſe Counſellors, for their Age, ſhould be called *Senators*, (for *Senes* in *Latine* ſignifies old Men) notwithſtanding, being ſaluted or ſpoken to, they ſhould be named Fathers: as alſo the College or Company of them, was Incorporate by the Name of the *Senate*. Senators

Moreover, out of this College ſhould be Elected the chief Judges and Officers in the *Weal-public*, to whom ſhould be committed the determination of Juſtice, the Execution of Ceremonies and Solemn Sacrifices, and other Authorities which belong to Government: Wherefore he would that in this State there ſhould be a Majeſty, which, of all other Men, ſhould be had in ſingular Honour and Reverence.

Now as this State was ordained for Counſel and Government; ſo likewiſe he Elected, out of the redſidue, which were Luſty in years, Valiant, Hardy, and Courageous, a greater number; whom, becauſe in Wars they ſhould be on Horſe-back, he called *Equites*; and the other he called *Equeſtris*, to them ſhould chiefly pertain the defence of the City againſt the Invaſion of Enemies, with other ſmall Adminiſtrations about the neceſſary Proviſions and Ornaments of this Noble City.

Equites.
Equeſtris.

And this State alſo would he have Honoured of the reſt of the People; and to the intent they ſhould be known from other Men, he aſſigned them to wear a Ring, and to bear Javelins in their hands; from whence afterwards they were called *Quirites*, which in the ancient Tongue of this Country, ſignified *Spear-Men*. Out of this State ſhould be Elected the *Senators*, when the juſt number of the *Senate* decayed,

Quirites.

The third State was of the *baſe People*, or *Commoners*, to whom ſeverally ſhould not be Commited any Authority, but ſhould imploy and buſie themſelves in their proper Occupations, and be ready

The Commoners.

ready at all times to Execute the Statutes and Ordinances made by the *Senate*; as alſo to be obedient to the chief Officers in what pertained to the *Weal-Public*: And moreover when Wars requir'd, that they ſhould go forth, then were they to be obedient and diligent at the Commands of their Captains and Leaders.

Note, That Romulus *was none of the three States.*

This *Order* being Eſtabliſhed by *Romulus*, as long as, in every degree, it was duely obſerved, how marvelouſly did this City proſper? yea, how wonderfully did a few *Romans*, in reſpect, not only defend this little Territory, againſt the great number and vaſt Puiſſance of divers and ſundry people, confederated againſt them, but alſo beat them back to their own houſes; entred into their Cities, deſpoil'd them of their ſubſtance, and alſo compell'd them, not only to deſire perpetual Peace, but moreover, at the laſt, to become their Subjects and Tributaries? And when this good *Order* began to be broken, your *Common State* aſpiring to Government and Rule, where they were ordain'd to obey only; What Year, I pray, can ye find free from Sedition and Diſcord among you? Who can number the *Romans* which have been ſlain in Civil Wars and *Commotions*? Who could, without tears, write the dolorous State of this City in the time of *Cinna* and *Marius*, whom, for diſdain that they had for the Nobility, you Elevated to the higheſt Dignities? By this your Diſorder, ſundry Calamities befell this City: you choſe *Caligula* to be your Emperor, and where could there be found a more horrible Tyrant? in the which Name he ſo much

The Ld. Ruſſel *would call theſe but Stirrs.*

delighted, that often, looking in a Glaſs, he would moſt exactly form his Viſage to the moſt terrible faſhion: Alſo in recompence of your kindneſs, he wiſh'd that all the people of *Rome* had but one Neck, that he might ſtrike it off at one ſtroke.

I'm aſham'd to reherſe my Predeceſſor and Kinſman *Heliogabalus*, that deteſtable Veſſel of Abomination: but *you* ought ratherto be aſham'd that you, ſetting apart ſo great a number of Honourable Perſonages, as were then in the *Senate*, for their Experience, Wiſdom, and Proweſs, worthy every one of them to be Emperors, choſe the ſaid *Heliogabalus*, a Stranger born, a Boy in Years, a Fool, in reſpect of their Wiſdom, to be your Soveraign Lord; who brought you to the moſt vile Subjection that any people were in the World? For is there any thing in Mankind ſo vile, as to be under the Condition of brute Beaſts? What Beaſt can you name, that will ſuffer, in his preſence, another Beaſt to Occupy, in the act of Generation, her whom he hath choſen for his Mate and Companion; but to his power will reſiſt and fight with him? *Heliogabalus* held you in ſuch Slavery, that, partly to avoid his diſpleaſure, partly to Flatter him, and get ſomewhat of him, you not only ſuffered him to abuſe your Wives and your Children, ſuch as beſt liked him; but alſo increas'd your Brothel-Houſes, and with open eyes let your Wives and your Children daily and nighly haunt 'em; and openly in the Streets, which I abhorr to reherſe, pick up Men and provoke them to Lechery.

I omit, for ſhortneſs of time, many ſuch other Elections, which have proceeded from your groſs and preſumptuous Wits, after you had tranſgreſſed the *Order*, wherein *Romulus* left you, and exceeded the bounds of your Office and Dutys; which at laſt was perceiv'd by you, as I ſuppos'd, when you, being tedious of that Beaſtly Liberty and Licenſe, which that Beaſt *Heliogabalus* gave freely to you, had ſlain him, and took me to be your Emperor; although with all my power I refus'd that burthen, until I was, by the *Senate* and you, conſtrain'd to take it upon me; and then did you deſire me to reduce the State of this City to its firſt *Order*. About which I have laboured theſe 8 years, with not a little pains, ſtudy, and labour; beginning at mine own Houſhould; to the intent, that as well by the example of my Servants and Officers, you and others being under my Rule, might the ſooner reform your ſelves; as alſo that you might the better perceive and be leſs offended with my Severity.

And becauſe I ſaw much ill Example proceed from the *Senate*; and alſo that you were oppreſſed with the Pride and Corruption of Judges and Officers, I, uſing much diligence, weeded them out, and diſcharged them of their Authorities; nay, they went not unpuniſhed according to their deſerts.

I purged alſo the State of *Gentlemen*, from *Ribalds* and *Rioters*, and advancing others thereunto, I caus'd them to be daily exerciſed in Acts of Proweſs; or elſe to hear Leſſons in ſuch matters of Doctrine, as thereby they might acquire more

Wiſdom

Wiſdom, to be Officers or Counſellors in the *Weal-Public*: only the State of the *Common People* I did not viſit, ſaving in puniſhing of Theeves; foraſmuch as I judg'd, that they had leaſt Liberty to do any great evil, being, as I ſaid, oppreſs'd with Tyranny. And that thoſe Vices which were among them, like as they were taken by the Example of their Superiors; ſo I truſted that by their Puniſhment the ſaid ill manners would be forſaken: and by the virtuous Example of ſuch honeſt Men, as I have put in their places, good Manners ſhould be as gladly embraced.

But now I perceive all hath hap'ned contrary to my expectation; for the ſparing of you and the correcting my own Servants, with the ſharp Reformation of the *Senate* and *Gentlemen*, hath brought you to ſuch a heigth of *Preſumption* and *Arrogancy*, that you contend and ſtrive to be equal with the *Gentry*, uſing no form of Reverence unto them; either becauſe you think and imagine that I fear your Puiſſance more than I favour their Honeſties; or elſe that your Riches make you ſo proud; which you abuſing in exceſſive Uſuries, have therewith devour'd the Patrimonies of many young *Gentlemen*, and have made them Beggars: or, by the ſeverity of the ancient Laws of this City, taken them in Bondage and ſlain them in Irons. And by ſuch colorable Rapine, you have bought great *Poſſeſſions* in *Greece*, *Sicily*, *Spain*, &c. whereby you accumulate Treaſures and Pleaſures like to great Princes.

If you think me to be afraid of your Puiſſance, your opinion is falſe; for, above all things, I moſt

deſire

deſire to dye for the defence of the *Weal-Public* of this Noble City: And indeed, rather will I dye than ſee the Calamities which needs muſt enſue thereupon, if *Order* be not kept, as I have before declar'd.

At that word all the *People* cry'd out with one *voice*, pouring out tears from their eyes; *Live moſt Noble and Gracious Emperor, he that would your death, let him dye, let him be rent into pieces; our Puiſſance ſhall never annoy you, but unto death ſhall defend you; you have reſtored us unto life that were dead; unto Liberty that were in Captivity; unto Honour that were diſhonoured. Live long vertuous Emperor, and what you find amiſs and faulty in us, reform it, and we ſhall obey you; and he that ſhall offer to reſiſt and Rebell, let him be ſlain, and drawn with an Hook through the City, and thrown into* Tiber. *You are, in Government, our Father, whom we chiefly will Honour; in Age you be our moſt dear Son, whom we will favour more than our own Lives; and they often cry'd out, Live moſt gentle and Righteous Emperor.*

Hereat the Emperor relented, and with much ado kept the tears from flowing from his eyes; and after he had ſetled his Spirits and Countenance, he then ſpeak to them farther, after this manner; I am glad that you have declared, that there is yet in you ſome portion of Loyalty; which gives me hope that neither the Noble Renown of this City, began by *Romulus*, and augmented by other Honourable Governors; nor my labours in reſtoring thereof, when it was decay'd, and likely to periſh, ſhall prove of none effect: But if you be conſtant,

in

in this Affection, I truſt that very ſhortly the *Public-Weal* ſhall flouriſh, and that this City and People ſhall be in as much eſtimation, as ever it was in the time of any of our Progenitors.

And now have I found again your old Name whereby I will call you; the Children and Succeſſors of the vertuous *Romans*, I ſay, you moſt Victorious People, Branches of *Romulus*, Subduers of Realms; Samplers of Vertue, and Proweſs to all the world; mitigate your covetous Appetites, expell from you Avarice, vale your high Courages; I mean in exceeding the bounds of your Popular State; and comparing your ſelves with your Superiors; be Charitable and Merciful to your own Country-Men, where their neceſſity may be reliev'd with your plenty: Be aſhamed that People of other Countries, People rude and barbarous, ſhould condemn you of Cruelty for deſtroying your *Gentry*; the chief Ornament and Defence of this Noble City: That they ſhould reproach you of Rudeneſs and Pride, in omitting to do Reverence to them that do in Order excell you. Remember, that as if the State of the *Senators* decays, ſuch of the *Gentry* are Elected into the *Senate*, as are vertuous; ſo you that ſhall be found equal to them in virtue (for your Subſtance and Riches only cannot make you *Gentlemen*) ſhall be advanced to the State of *Gentlemen*, according to Reaſon: And then conſider with your ſelves, if you would not then your ſelves require to be preferr'd in Reverence? For nothing certainly ſhall cauſe a Man more willingly to do his duty, than to think what he

would require of him that is inferior to him: and it hath been ſaid of Wiſe Men; That he that would be a Ruler, ſhould firſt learn to be a good Subject: for truly a proud and covetous Subject, will never make a mild and temperate Governor.

And now have I no more to ſay unto you; but that you apply your ſelves with all your hearts, to reſtore this City to its former Ancient and Laudable *Order*; as I ſhall endeavour my ſelf by Example and diligence, to bring e're long to its perfect Perfection.

The Effects of the foregoing SPEECH.

THus ended this moſt Noble and Wiſe Emperor's Oration; and ſo he departed, the Effect whereof was, beſides what you have heard already, that all the *Common People* followed him home with theſe loud Acclamations; *The Gods Immortal preſerve and defend you, moſt Noble Emperor; you are the Crown of our Glory, of our Wealth and Proſperity; hated be he of the Gods and of Men, that would you diſpleaſure; do you with us what beſt liketh you, and ſo the Immortal Gods defend you.*

And now Reader, having lay'd before thee an almoſt incomparable pattern of Common *Pagan* Loyalty and Obedience of Subjects to their Superiors, I wiſh it may have the ſame *Effect* on them for whom it was now publiſhd, as it had on them for whom it was firſt made. And I would only be reſolv'd in a few very Important *Queries*, by our unnatural ungrateful diſloyal, and hypocritical Prig-Prince *Presbyters* of theſe times, and all other their Seditious, Factious, Rebellious, *Fratres in malo*, Brethren in Iniquity,

but chiefly of *Jack Presbyter*, becauſe I look upon him, in my weak opinion, always to have been, and at preſent are, and ever will be, if not prevented, the moſt dangerous and formidable Enemy to Monarchy and Hierarchy of any within His Sacred Majeſties Dominions; and ſo I ſhall conclude.

1*ſt*. then let me ask you whether you don't imagine that theſe Dutiful & Loyal *Pagans* ſhall one day riſe in Judgement againſt you for your damnable Diſloyalty and Rebellion, againſt two ſo good, ſo gracious, ſo mild, ſo merciful mirrors of Majeſty, Father and Son, and to be acknowledged, by all true Subjects, *Gods Anointed* and our Terreſtial God? * And whether it do not exactly reſemble the *Lucifero-machy* and *Giganto-machy* of Old? which if they would but conſider, may one day prove ſomewhat available to them, towards their Eternal Happineſs and timely Repentance, and preventing their future Eternal Damnation.

* *And whether it ſhall not be more tollerable for* Tyre *and* Sydon, *&c. in that Day than for you*

Secondly, What Account they will, one day, be able to give Almighty God, for not only, as this good Emperor complain'd of in his Common Subjects, their Cruelty and Barbariety in deſtroying their Gentry, the chief Ornament and Defence of their City, *&c*. And that Rude and Barbarous people ſhould reproach them of their Rudeneſs and Pride, in omitting only to do Reverenee to the Gentry their Superiors; *&c*. I ſay, what Account will they be able to render at the laſt dreadful day, for their not only contemning and deſtroying their Nobles and Gentry, but the very Fountain of Nobility and Gentry, *viz*. King *Charles* the I. and

Subvert-

Subverting all *Order*, and endeavouring to make his Son, like his Father, *viz.* a *Glorious King*. For in that Curſed Tryal of King *Charles* the I. you'l plainly ſee the *Common People* Condemn'd and Murther'd their King; for there you have *1ſt.* An Act of the *Commons*, &c. for Erecting an *High Court of Juſtice*; &c. Then the *Commons* of *England* Aſſembled in *Parliament*, according to the Power and Fundamental Truſt repos'd in them by the *People*, &c. in behalf of the *Commons* of *England* and all the *People*, &c. in the Name of the *Commons*, &c. the Rights and Liberties of the *People*, &c. and on the *Peoples* behalf, *&c.* He Levyed War againſt *Parliament* and *People* therein repreſented, *&c.* caus'd Thouſands of the *Free* and *Good People* to be ſlain; *&c.* much Innocent Blood of the *Free People* ſpilt, *&c.* againſt Publick Intereſt of the *People*, &c. And again on behalf of the *People* and *Commons* thrice, *&c.* then, this Authority requires you in the Name of the *People*, &c. in behalf of the *Commons*, &c. in the Name of the *People*, &c. in behalf of the *People*, &c. by Authority of the *Commons*, &c. Sir, the *VOTE* of the *Commons* in *Parliament*, is *the Reaſon of the Kingdom.* By Authority of the *Commons*: on behalf of the *Commons*; We ſhew you there the *Commons* make War againſt the *Parliament* and *People*; & in defiance of the *Parliament*, and in behalf of the *People*; and the Houſe of *Commons* the *Supreme Authority of the Kingdom*; and in the *Peoples* behalf, and in behalf of the *Commons*, and in the Name of the *People*; and the Powers and *Supreme Authority* of the *Commons*; And laſtly, in that Satanical Sentence of Death you have the *Commons*, &c. where you may find the Words *Commons*, *People*, *Parliament*, nam'd *Alternatim*, and *Vice Verſa* about ſome 37, or 38 ſeveral times; but from ſuch *Parliaments*, *People*, and *Commons*; *Good Lord deliver* good King *Charles* and his *Loyal Subjects*: So that you may ſee this damn'd Idol and Oracle of the Rebells, *Vox Populi*, is often, if not always, *Vox Diaboli*: For was't not *Vox Populi* cry'd up *Rebellious Abſalom* againſt his King and *Father?* Was't not *Vox Populi* cry'd *Crucifie*, &c.

Then

Then let me ask the *People* whether our preſent Dread Soveraign, hath not, under God, reſtor'd them to life that were dead; and to Liberty that were in Captivity, and under the greateſt Tyranny, as this good Emperor did his? And whether they have not as great Reaſon to *Eccho* as they did, *Live long*, &c. and Addreſs their Lives and Fortunes to his diſpoſing: Whoſe Father *indeed* dyed in defence of the *Liberties* and *Properties* of an ungrateful Generation of Viperous *Commons*, and he, now living, whom the King of Kings long hath hitherto defended, and continue among us, &c. *Sero abat in Cœlum*; would not infallibly no leſs ſuffer himſelf to become a Victime for the Rights of his *Liege-People*, &c. as this good Emperor ſaid he was ready to do: And God grant he may *Principiis obſtare* as to all his Diſ-affected and Rebellious Subjects; as this Noble Emperor did; *Amen, Amen.*

The Ld. Ruſſel's *Word.*

As for what's ſaid about the Citizens, there's an Old Verſe for them.

O Cives, Cives, quærenda Pecunia primum,
Virtus poſt Nummos, &c. Caveat Emptor.

Then laſtly, ſince mention is made of Tribunes, note they were thoſe Magiſtrates that were choſe to Preſerve the Rights, and aſcertain the *Liberties* of the *Common People*, againſt the Puiſſance of the Nobles: they were Inſtituted ſoon after that Notable Diſcord between the *People* and *Nobles*, which was appeaſed by *Venenius Agrippa*, who wiſely United the *Commons* ſeperating themſelves from the *Nobles* that commanded them, and retiring to the Mount *Aventine*, complaining of exceſſive Impoſts laid upon them, by moralizing this following Table. The Members of the Body, ſays he, would one day ſeperate themſelves from the Belly, and deny'd it their Aſſiſtance, under pretext that they were in continual labor to furniſh it with Proviſions for its Gluttony, *&c.* This *Diſcord* laſted till the death of the whole Body enſued: Even ſo ſhall it happen to you the *Commons*, ſays he, if you ſeperate your ſelves from your *Nobles*; for thereby you will ruin the whole *Body Politic*; for though it ſeem to you that your Nobles live in Delights, Gluttoning themſelves with the beſt of your *Goods*, &c. Yet muſt they Communicate thereof to you in a ſhort time, and ſo conſerve you; As the Belly diſtributes to the other Members, of the ſubſtance it formerly received from them, and ſo maintains the Body in perfect Health. Theſe *Tribunes* at laſt with the *People* became Inſolent; and committed many Diſorders, to the prejudice of the *Nobles*, &c. So that they were ſometimes call'd the Peſt of the *Weal-Public.*

FINIS.

Licenſed and Entred according to Order.

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